LINCOLN COUNTY **Drug Overdose Facts**

DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH FACTS*

Lincoln County Data (2016-2020)

- There were 24 unintentional drug overdose deaths in Lincoln County.
- Lincoln County had the 46th highest death rate in the state.
- Males were 19% more likely to die than females.
- Adults aged 35-54 had the highest rate of death.
- Nearly one out of three (29%) people who died had a history of mental health problems.
- Almost two-thirds (63%) of people who died had a history of substance abuse.
- Learn the warning signs of an overdose 54% of deaths occurred at a home or apartment.
- * Rates per 100,000 population. Some rates are based on a small number of cases and should be interpreted with caution.

Most common substances in **Lincoln County** overdose deaths:

Methamphetamine

Oxycodone

Heroin

Alcohol

Kratom/mitragynine

NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL OVERDOSE DEATHS BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE

LINCOLN COUNTY, 2016-2020

- All unintentional drug overdoses
- Methamphetamine
- **Opioids**
- Benzodiazepines

Cocaine



12 Oklahomans die every week from an unintentional drug overdose

STATE FACTS:

- From 2016-2020, more than 3,300 Oklahomans died of an unintentional drug overdose.
- From 2007-2020, the unintentional methamphetaminerelated overdose death rate increased 12-fold. In 2020. methamphetamine was involved in nearly two out of three (64%) unintentional drug overdose deaths.
- From 2013-2019, the rate of unintentional prescription opioidrelated overdose death decreased by 58% (501 deaths in 2013; 215 deaths in 2019).
- From 2018-2020, nearly nine out of ten (87%) drug overdose deaths were unintentional and 8% were due to suicide.



Drug Overdose Hospitalizations*

(2017-2019)

Oklahoma State Facts

■ From 2017-2019, more than 14,000 Oklahomans were hospitalized for a nonfatal drug overdose. That's more than 90 Oklahomans each week.

Oklahomans are hospitalized each week for a drug overdose

- Nearly half (49%) of hospitalizations were unintentional and 48% were due to self harm.
- Females were 51% more likely to be hospitalized than males.
- Adults aged 50-59 had the highest rates of hospitalization.
- The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
 - Opioids (22%)
 - Benzodiazepines (17%)
 - Non-opioid pain medications (13%)
 - Antidepressants (13%)
 - Stimulants (12%)



Females were 51% more likely to be hospitalized than males.



Lincoln County Facts

- Lincoln County had the 27th highest nonfatal drug overdose hospitalization rate in the state.
- 50% of hospitalizations were unintentional and 46% due to self harm.
- Females were nearly 2.5 times more likely to be hospitalized than males.
- Adults aged 25-34 had the highest hospitalization rates.
- The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
 - Opioids (24%)
 - Non-opioid pain medications (13%)
 - Benzodiazepines (23%)
 - Antidepressants (13%)
 - Stimulants (10%)

*Includes all intents of nonfatal drug overdose – unintentional, self harm, undetermined, and assault

Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Rates by County of Residence

Oklahoma, 2016-2020



